

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XV.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

NUMBER 248.

TRADE STIMULATED.

Distinct Increase of Confidence in the Future.

HEAVY IMPORTS OF GOLD.

An End Put to the Money Anxiety and Experienced Men Believe That a Revival of Business Is Not Far Off—Slight Upward Turn in Prices of Manufactured Products.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—R. G. Dan & Company's weekly review of trade says: There is a distinct increase of confidence, due largely to the continuing and heavy imports of gold, which have put an end to money anxiety, and also to political events, which are closely watched. While it does not yet start more mills and factories than are closing for want of work, it crops out in heavy speculative purchases of pig iron, wool and some other materials, by experienced men who believe that a revival of business is not far off, and for the first time in nearly two months a slight upward turn appears in prices of manufactured products. The gain in confidence and in willingness to lend and invest gives reason to hope that the necessary replenishment of stocks which cannot be long deferred, may be liberal enough to stimulate fair activity in trade and industry.

Wheat had suddenly risen a week ago, but reacted with better crop news until Thursday, when another advance of 1 cent, making the net decline for the week 1 5-8 cents. Western receipts continued large, 5,213,706 bushels for the week, against 4,550,101 last year, making the increase since July 1 about 12,000,000, or 53 per cent. Atlanta exports are also large, flour included, 2,062,963 bushels, against 1,347,352 last year, and since July 1, 19,073,551 bushels, against 11,315,645 last year, a gain of 69 per cent. Gloomy stories find little support in such returns.

Corn has reached, at Chicago, the lowest point ever touched, 20 cents in 1861, and has again broken all records here, declining to 25 5-8 cents at which it closed.

Cotton fell to 7.67 cents, but with revival of confidence rose to 8.50, although the prospect is clearly more favorable than some weeks ago.

After many weeks of decline, so that the average of prices for iron and its products was the lowest since early last year, prices have started up a shade. Heavy speculative purchases of Bessemer at the west and of southern iron here, the latter mainly by New Yorkers at \$6.40 for No. 2 and \$5.90 for grey forge, have so strengthened the market that Bessemer at Pittsburg commands \$11.25 and grey forge \$9.50. The various associations have not reduced prices, believing that it would not stimulate demand at present, which is extremely narrow and as yet shows no improvement. But the first long step in that direction is taken when men believe that the bottom has been touched.

Coke ovens operating are only 7,425 against 10,522 idle, with a smaller output than for years, but no change is made in price.

Tin is weaker at 13.15 for September bids at 10.37 are solicited for lake copper, while lead is a shade firmer at 2.72 1-2.

The starting of some woolen mills which have been idle and accumulating orders for a short run is balanced by the stopping of others, and the volume of orders does not increase. No gain as yet appears in demand or prices. But a marked speculative buying of wool shows belief that prices will improve, and sales for the week were 4,377,690 pounds, of which only 555,700 were foreign, much over half the domestic sales being of Texas and far western states at prices ranging from 7 to 8 1-2 cents.

Cotton goods are growing stronger, more grades having advanced, and though sales are moderate, there are more buyers, indicating exhaustion of dealers' stocks.

Failures for the week have been 334 in the United States, against 186 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 38 last year.

THREE MURDERERS HANGED.

They Had Committed Their Crimes in the Indian Territory.

PARIS, Tex., Sept. 5.—At 11:05 yesterday George L. Wheeler, white, was hanged for the murder of Robert McCabe in the Chickasaw nation June 12, 1895. He lay in wait for his victim and shot him in the presence of his 5-year-old son.

Immediately after the removal of Wheeler's body the trap was again adjusted and Silas Lee and Hickman Freedland, the two negroes who murdered Ed T. Canady, Jeff Maddox, Paul Applegate and an unknown man on the shantyboat on Head river on Nov. 14, 1895, were placed upon the gallows. They were dropped at 12:05.

All three of their necks were broken. The negroes were hanged separately at Wheeler's request, as he did not want to be hanged with them.

CRASH AT HELENA.

The First National Bank, With Heavy Deposits, Has Failed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The First National bank of Helena, Mont., failed. Capital \$800,000; deposits, \$3,500,001.

The notice was signed by E. D. Edgerton, vice president and manager, who says creditors will be paid in full.

The directors refuse to talk, and no statement of assets and liabilities has been made. It is said the failure is due to the bank's inability to realize on

assets to cover demands of eastern creditors. Heavy demands have been made on the bank for the past week, it is said, and coming so close together causes trouble.

SENATOR PALMER AT HOME. Greeted by His Friends and Neighbors at Springfield, Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 5.—Senator John M. Palmer, who was nominated for president by the gold standard Democratic convention at Indianapolis, arrived home yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. A committee of four met him at Illiopolis, 20 miles east of here. On the arrival of the train at the Wabash railway station in this city, Senator Palmer found a crowd of about 500 people, who cheered as he alighted from the train. About 200 people, headed by military band, escorted him to his home, which had been handsomely decorated by his friends. Ex-State Senator Hiram P. Shumway introduced Senator Palmer to the crowd of 500 that had assembled, who heartily cheered him. Senator Palmer addressed them as follows:

"My friends and neighbors; I feel grateful for the kind words which have just been spoken, but nothing touches me like this non-partisan, neighborly assemblage that greets me here on my return from Indianapolis. I feel profoundly grateful to you, my neighbors, for this touching exhibition of your good will. I have not the language to properly express my feelings. I can only say, may God bless you all. May you prosper, in your basket and in your store. I can say nothing more expressive than I have said."

"I went down to Indianapolis, as you know, without any expectation of receiving even a recognition from the convention that was to assemble there. I went there earnestly desiring the nomination of a brave and gallant soldier friend—one who had won honor in the service of his country and who deserves honor from his countrymen. I went down there expecting also to associate with that name another—the name of a soldier—not a soldier who wore the grey, but a soldier who wore the blue. I expected to take part in

signaling that complete restoration of the Union—that complete oblivion extended by the north to the south and by the south to the north—that forgetfulness of the past, and the recognition of pure, earnest patriotism. I expected to render that service to my country. After reaching there, for reasons that I do not know—for reasons that they would not give to me—no one told me why I was selected as the representative of that code of political opinion that I cherish. The convention was a large one, composed of men eminently representative and eminently respectable. They kindly tendered me the nomination for the presidency—not tendered it, but forced it upon me. After they drafted me, then I volunteered. (Laughter.) I told them I would serve them.

"And now, my fellow citizens, I again thank you for this touching evidence of your regard and of your good will. While I appreciate and cherish that nomination as one of my precious memories, it does not touch me, nor do I value it as I do your presence here this afternoon, with your kind faces and your earnest good wishes. I should scorn myself if I thought this moment of mere political results. I thank you for the kindness you have exhibited in your faces. I hope I have done something to serve the people of Illinois. I know I have not served them enough to pay them for this exhibition of their good will. May God bless you." (Applause.)

After three cheers for Senator Palmer the crowd disappeared.

General Buckner Reaches Home.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—General S. B. Buckner returned from Indianapolis yesterday. At the head of the Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee delegations, he marched from the station to the Willard hotel and was given a hearty welcome all along the route. The southern delegations visited the various newspaper offices in a body, and there was speechmaking and general felicitation on the result of the Indianapolis convention.

WILL SOON REACH THE LIMIT.

The Doors of the Soldiers' Home Will Soon Be Closed to Veterans.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 5.—According to Adjutant McGowan of the soldiers' home at Marion, the doors of the home will be closed against new applicants for admission, if the veterans continue to arrive as they have done in the last month.

There is usually a loss in the number of inmates of the home after pension day, but this has been very small since the last payment, Aug. 10, while soldiers have been coming in for some time at the rate of 10 or 12 a day. There are now 1,500 inmates of the home, and the limit promises soon to be reached.

Freight Wreck.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Sept. 5.—The Monon railway suffered a disastrous wreck four miles north of this city. Freight train extra, No. 73, was coming down a heavy grade to the city, and at Maple Grove left the track. Twenty-two cars were piled in a mass at the side of the track. No one was hurt. The property loss was heavy.

Shot His Daughter and Himself.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 5.—William Hall of Polk township shot his 18-year-old daughter because she married against his will, and then he shot himself. He went to her home and called her to the door, begging her to go with him, but she refused, whereupon he attempted to kill her. The daughter will recover, but Hall is fatally wounded.

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COMMANDER CHOSEN.

Thaddeus Clarkson Now Leads the Old Veterans.

DOINGS OF THE ENCAMPMENT.

Scarcely Any Contest for the Various Offices—A Number of Resolutions Adopted—Adjutant General Appointed—Business Meetings Held by the Associated Organizations—Women Fail to Agree.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 5.—Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Omaha was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. by acclamation by the national encampment. When nominations were in order the following candidates were presented to the encampment: Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Nebraska, John C. Linchum of New Hampshire, D. R. Ballou of Rhode Island, Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade of New York, and Senior Vice Commander-in-chief Hobson of Kentucky.

The election of Clarkson was forecast by the outburst of applause which greeted his nomination.

The friends of the other candidates realized the hopelessness of the situation and accepted it with the grace of good comradery. Ballou, Linchum, Meade and Hobson withdrew in favor of the winner before a ballot was taken. The election was then made by acclamation.

General Walker appointed Comrades Mende, Linchum and Ballou a committee to escort his successor to the platform, which was done amid demonstrative applause. Major Clarkson, in accepting the command of the army, made a speech expressive of his deep appreciation and warmest thanks.

Adjutant General J. D. Mullen of Minnesota was unanimously elected senior vice commander, that office always going to the state where the encampment is held.

The junior vice commandership went to the south. Charles W. Buckley of Georgia was elected. Comrade Shortes of Georgia was also a candidate.

A. E. Johnson of the department of the Potomac, Washington, was elected surgeon general, and Rev. Mark B. Taylor of Massachusetts, chaplain-in-chief.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Asking preference for capable experience in government appointments; urging on congress the justice and propriety in conferring on General Miles the full title of lieutenant general; endorsing the national parks at Vicksburg and Fredericksburg; recommending the reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg address as part of the exercise on memorial day; favoring the prohibition of the use of the national flag for advertising purposes; asking congress to repair and preserve the frigate Constitution and the sloop-of-war Hartford, and asking congress to provide for a soldiers' home south of the Ohio river.

A motion was adopted formally authorizing the council of administration to change the location of the next encampment in case satisfactory railroad rates can not be secured.

After the council of administration had been elected the officers were duly sworn in, the new chaplain-in-chief invoked the divine blessing on the coming year and on the next encampment, and the encampment adjourned sine die.

The first official act of the new commander-in-chief, Major Clarkson, was to appoint O. E. Barnester of Omaha as adjutant general.

The associated organizations held full business meetings during the day. The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic elected the following officers:

Mrs. Catherine E. Hirst of Louisville (re-elected) national president; Mrs. A. H. Anderson of Minnesota, senior vice president; Mrs. Sarah C. Mason of Nebraska, junior vice president; Mrs. Flora George of Washington, treasurer; Mrs. Thankful of Massachusetts, chaplain; Mrs. Laura McNair of New Jersey, national counsellor; council of administration, Mrs. Hopkins of Oklahoma, Mrs. Lydia J. Smith of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Davey of Minnesota.

The Woman's Relief Corps took longer to transact their business and it was late in the day before all their officers had been elected and installed as follows: Mrs. Agnes Hitt of Indianapolis, national president; Mrs. Marie Hazenwinkle of St. Paul, senior vice president; Mrs. J. A. Pickler of South Dakota was elected chaplain and Mrs. Charity Rush Craig of Wisconsin was re-elected on the home board of the Woman's Relief Corps. It having been decided to attempt to secure control of and keep intact the Andersonville prison on penitentiary, a committee was appointed to have charge of the matter and a subscription taken before adjournment netted \$1,700 for the purpose.

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NYE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

A Royal Thumb Contributed to Progress.

JAMES I, CARD AND JOB PRINTER.

How He Gave His Mite for the Advancement of Knowledge—Buckingham Receives a Testimonial From His King. Got It Where the Chicken Did.

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CHAPTER XVI.

Henry VI left no royal record worth remembering save the establishment of Eton and King's colleges. Edward IV, who began his reign in 1461, was bold and active. Queen Margaret's army of 60,000 men, which attacked him, was defeated and half her forces slaughtered, no quarter being given.

His title was now confirmed, and Margaret fled to Scotland. Three years later she attempted again to secure the throne through the aid of Louis XI, but failed. Henry, who had been in concealment, was now confined in the Tower, as shown in the engraving.

Edward's marriage was not satisfactory, and, as he bestowed all the offices on his wife's relatives, Warwick deserted him and espoused the cause of Queen Margaret.

He had no trouble in raising an army and compelling Edward to flee. Henry was taken from the Tower and crowned, his rights having been recognized by parliament. Warwick and his son-in-law, the Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV, were made regents, there-



HENRY VI IMPRISONED IN THE TOWER.

fore, in 1471. Before the year was out, however, the tables were again turned, and Henry found himself once more in his old quarters in the Tower. Warwick was soon defeated and slain, and on the same day Margaret and her son Edward landed in England. She and Edward were defeated and taken prisoners at Tewkesbury, and the young prince was cruelly put to death by the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, brothers of Edward IV. Margaret was placed in the Tower, and a day or two after Henry died mysteriously there, it is presumed at the hands of Gloucester, who was socially an unpleasant man to meet after dark.

Margaret died in France in 1482, and the Lancastrians gave up all hope. Edward, feeling again secure, at the instigation of his younger brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, caused Clarence, the other brother, to be put to death, and then began to give his entire attention to vice, never allowing his reign to get into his rut or interfere with it.

He was a very handsome man, but died in 1483 of what the historian calls distemper. Some say he died of heart failure while sleeping off an attack of coma. Anyway he turned up his comatose, as one might say, and passed on from a spirituous life to a spiritual one, such as it may be. He was a counterfeit sovereign.

In 1474 the first book was printed in England, and more attention was then paid to spelling. William Caxton printed this book, a work on chess. The form of the types came from Germany and was used till James I introduced the Roman type. James I took a great interest in plain and ornamental job printing, and while trying to pick a calling card out of the jaws of a crude

ed the nobility, times greatly improved, and industry was declared constitutional.

Edward V at 12 years of age became king, and his uncle Dick, Duke of Gloucester, became protector. As such he was a disgrace, for he protected nobody but himself. The young king and his brother, the Duke of York, were placed in the Tower, and their uncle, Lord

Hastings, and several other offensive partisans, on the charge of treason, were executed in 1483. He then made arrangements that he should be urged to accept the throne, and, with a coy and reluctant grace peculiar to this gifted assassin, he caused himself to be proclaimed Richard III.

Richard then caused the young princes to be smothered in their beds in what is now called the Bloody Tower. The Duke of Buckingham was at first loaded with honors in return for his gory assistance, but even he became disgusted with the wicked usurper and headed a Welsh rebellion. He was not successful,



STONE COFFIN OF RICHARD III.

and in 1483 he received a slight testimonial from the king. The surprise and sorrow of the duke, together with his thrift and economy in keeping his cigar from being spattered and his determination that, although he might be put out, the cigar should not be, prove him to have been a man of great force of character for a duke.

Richard now espoused his niece, daughter of Edward IV, and in order to make the home nest perfectly free from social erosion he caused his consort, Anne, to be poisoned. Those who believed the climate around the throne to be bracing and healthful had a chance to change their views in a land where a pea soup fog can never enter. Anne was the widow of Edward, whom Richard slew at Tewkesbury.

Every one felt that Richard was a disgrace to the country, and Henry, Earl of Richmond, succeeded in defeating and slaying the usurper on Bosworth field in 1485, when Henry was crowned on the battlefield.

Richard was buried at Leicester, but during the reign of Henry VIII, when the monasteries were destroyed, Richard's body was exhumed and his stone coffin used for many years in that town as a horse trough.

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Shakespeare and the historians give an unpleasant impression regarding Richard's personality, but this was done in the interest of the Tudors, perhaps. He was highly intelligent, and if he had given less attention to usurpation would have been more popular.

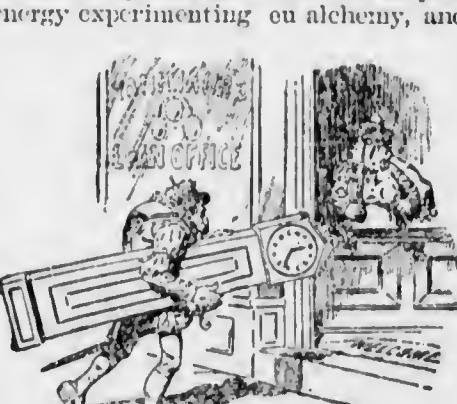
Under the administrations of the houses of Lancaster and York serfdom was abolished, as the slaves who were armed during the War of the Roses would not submit again to slavery after they had fought for their country.

Agriculture suffered, and some of the poor had to subsist upon acorns and wild roots. During those days Whittington was three lord mayor of London, though at first only a poor boy. Even in the land of lineage this poor lad, with a cat and no other means of subsistence, won his way to fame and fortune.

The manufacture of wool encouraged the growing of sheep, and in 1455 silk began to attract attention.

During his reign Richard had known what it was to need money, and the rich merchants and pawnbrokers were familiar with his countenance when he came after office hours to negotiate a small loan.

Science spent a great deal of surplus energy experimenting on alchemy, and



RICHARD HAS A CONFERENCE WITH HIS MONEY LENDER.

the philosopher's stone, as well as the elixir of life, attracted much attention, but as neither of these commodities is now on the market it is presumed that they were never successful.

Printing may be regarded as the most valuable discovery during those bloody years, showing that peace hath her victories no less than war, and from this art came the most powerful and implacable enemy to ignorance and its attendant crimes that progress can call its own.

No two authors spelled alike at that time, however, and the literature of the day was characterized by the most startling originality along that line.

The drama began to bud, and the chief roles were taken by the clergy. They acted Biblical scenes interspersed with local witticisms and often turned away money.

Afterward followed what were called moral plays, in which the bad man always suffered intensely.

The feudal castles disappeared, and new and more airy architecture succeeded them. A better class of furniture also followed, but it was very thinly scattered through the rooms, and a person on rising from his bed in the night would have some difficulty in falling over anything. Tidies on the chairs were unknown, and there was only tapestry enough to get along with in a sort of hand to mouth way.

BILL NYE.

STOLE A SPEECH.

An Amusing Incident of the Presidential Campaign of 1876.

Back in the campaign of 1876 I was making a tour of the west with Oliver P. Morton and George Sheridan, one of the brightest speakers the American platform has ever known, who accompanied him to do the "funny business." Senator Morton would usually talk for an hour—a dull, turgid, heavy discussion of the financial problem, followed by an attack upon the Democrats of the south for their inhuman treatment of the negro. By the time he had finished the audience would be soaked with wise advice and valuable information, but every spark of enthusiasm would be quenched. Then George Sheridan would take the platform and wake them up. For an hour they would roar with laughter or sit with their mouths open, fascinated by his flights of fancy. It was a rare combination.

One night, after we had been out for a couple of weeks, I think at Fort Wayne, Sheridan said: "Senator, I wish you would let me speak first tonight. I want to go out into the country with some friends."

"All right," replied Senator Morton cheerfully. "You arrange it with the chairman of the meeting."

But when Sheridan took the platform and began to deliver Morton's speech, word for word, as the latter had delivered it every night for a fortnight, the senator became very uneasy. He gave all Morton's arguments against the inflation of the currency and in favor of the resumption of specie payments; he recited all the statements concerning the outrages in the south; he repeated all of the personal reminiscences of his experiences as governor of Indiana during the war, which the senator was accustomed to work in until the latter was almost paralyzed with chagrin and amazement, and finally, when he reached a point in the discussion of the financial problem where Morton was accustomed to compare a Pompeian gold coin with a United States greenback, he turned to the astonished victim of this practical joke and said in an undertone, "Let's have that coin." The senator handed it over without a murmur, and when Sheridan had recited the eloquent oration which he always used at the close of his speech and had taken his seat, Senator Morton hobbled over to the desk on his two canes and said:

"I am the victim of a practical joke. Realizing the gravity of the issues before the American people, I came into this campaign with a carefully prepared speech, which I have delivered in Mr. Sheridan's hearing so often that he has committed it to memory, and he has delivered it here tonight much better than I could have delivered it. He also is in the habit of making the same speech, and I have heard it many times, but I lack his memory and could not repeat it to save my life. I will therefore appeal to him not to punish you as he has punished me, but to give us some of his stories."

Then the great statesman sat down, thoroughly knocked out. Sheridan responded and spoke half an hour longer, with his joke as his text, and after that if any one suggested his speaking first Senator Morton would tell this story.—Chicago Record.

THE SACRED LOTUS.

There Are Pretty Legends of Song and Story About Its Fruit.

Concerning the rich fruit of the lotus, which grew luxuriantly in the Nile, many charming legends have been told. It was believed that it was so delightful that those who ate of it would never leave the spot where it grew, but for it would abandon home and friends to spend their lives in a dream of serene delight. Homer, in the *Odyssey*, mentions the lotus eaters, who lived on the northern coast of Africa, and records their attempts to detain the followers of Ulysses by giving them the fruits of the lotus to eat, so that they should never wish to leave the spot where it grew.

The same poetical idea is known to the Arabs, who call it the "fruit of destiny," which is to be eaten in paradise, and it is on this foundation that Tennyson built his charming poem of the "Lotus Eaters." This mythical lotus has been identified by several botanists with that indigenous to Tunis, which is a thorny shrub, with berries the size of an olive.

Mungo Park found a species of lotus in Central America bearing berries of a delicious taste, which, on being dried and pounded, made very wholesome and pleasant bread. The lotus fruit found in Tunis has a stupefying, almost intoxicating effect, and it is therefore probable that this plant furnished the foundation of the ancient legends.

The sacred lotus of the Egyptians was a fine aquatic plant, dedicated to Osiris and Isis and regarded in Egyptian delineations as signifying the creation of the world. Distinct from this lotus was that known as the blue lotus of the Nile, also a sacred plant. Both these species of lotus occur frequently as religious symbols and decorations in the temples.—Public Opinion.

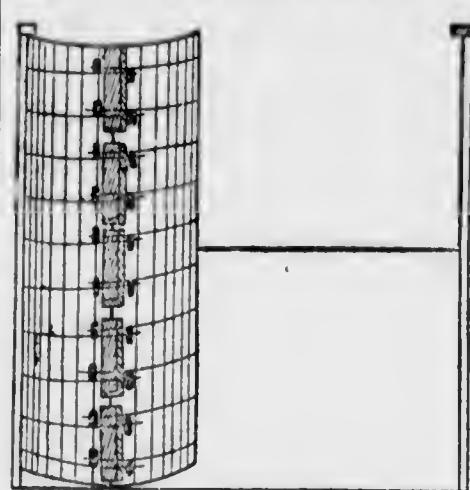
FARM GARDEN

A SILO IN A BARN.

Inexpensive, Efficient and Easily Constructed In a Day by Two Men.

The silo was circular in shape and built of pine staves six inches wide and two inches thick, which had been beveled at the mill for the purpose. The foundation was of concrete, and upon this the staves were set. The circular form was obtained by simply nailing barrel staves on the outside to hold them in place until the hoops could be put on. The use of barrel staves in this manner saved the making of a frame around which to build the silo.

The hoops or bands should be of galvanized iron, the size being about one-half inch in diameter, and these should be put on at a distance of 8 to 3½ feet



SIMPLE, WELL CONSTRUCTED SILO.

apart, one being placed within 18 inches of the top and bottom of the silo. The method of keeping these bands tight and of taking up the slack due to the shrinkage of the staves is a very simple one. Pieces of well seasoned oak, 4 by 4 inches by about 4 feet long, have holes bored through them for the insertion of the hoops. Large nuts with washers are put on the ends of the hoops, and then by simply tightening these nuts the silo can be kept tight, and as shrinkage progresses the slack can be taken up. If when the silo is filled the moisture causes the staves to swell, we may loosen the nuts and prevent anything from breaking.

To hold the staves in place during the summer when the silo may be empty one may use large staples such as are employed in the construction of barb wire fence. These staples should be driven in so that they will overlap the crack, one prong being inserted in one stave, the other prong being inserted in the adjoining stave.

The doors may be constructed in the following manner: Pieces similar to the felloe of a wagon wheel are nailed to the outside of the silo between the bands; then with a saw set at bevel the door is sawed out so that it can be removed only from the inside. A space three feet wide will usually be found large enough for the door. The cut made by the saw at each end will permit the insertion of a piece of tarred paper when the door is put in place. The sides of the door may be planed off slightly so that paper may be put in to make the opening airtight. All the doors needed would probably be secured by cutting out the space between every second hoop. A silo 30 feet high and 20 feet in diameter would hold about 188 tons of ensilage. County Gentleman, authority for the foregoing illustrated description, tells that this silo was set up in one day by two men.

Experiments With Oats.

The experiments with oats recorded in an Illinois station bulletin seem to indicate that within reasonable limits thickness of seeding has little influence upon yield, with a preference decided, though slight, in favor of 2½ bushels per acre; that from different thicknesses of seeding the yield of grain and its weight per bushel are quite independent of the weight of straw; that the most favorable time for sowing is the very last of March, with a tendency favoring an earlier date; that yields of grain and straw from seedlings at different dates fluctuate more nearly together than do those from different rates of seeding; that comparatively shallow seeding is necessary; that maximum yields may be had with medium weights of straw.

Irrigating Orchards.

C. C. Geigerson, writing from Kansas to Prairie Farmer, says:

Experience has proved that fall and winter irrigation is very beneficial to orchards. Fruit growers in irrigated districts are almost a unit on this question. A good soaking in winter enables the trees to make a vigorous start when the growing season sets in and supplies the soil with moisture sufficiently to maintain the growth during the greater part of the summer. Of course the water should not be applied until after growth has entirely ceased in the fall and the wood has properly matured. If applied too early in the fall, it may stimulate to late growth, which will prove disastrous to the fruit crop.

EXPORTS OF APPLES.

Increase In Quantity and Quality—Best Known Varieties on the Other Side.

Each year the apple exportation to Europe increases in quantity, quality and value. Good winter apples, carefully selected and properly packed, always meet with a favorable reception and command good prices in Great Britain and on the continent. Among the best known of American varieties

on the other side of the water are the Baldwins, King of Tompkins County, Ribston Pippins, Northern Spy and various russets. But there is no doubt that the Winesap, Jonathan, Greening, Ben Davis and Vandever Pippin, together with many other well known varieties from the orchards of the United States, would be very acceptable and always secure for shippers fair prices and profits.

The most successful shipments of apples are made in New York barrels, which carry about 3 bushels and weigh about 112 pounds. The freight upon each of these barrels from American to European ports averages less than \$1. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, we shipped 818,711 barrels abroad, valued at \$1,954,312. It is also learned from the yearbook of the United States department of agriculture that export shipments of apples from any of the states east of the Rocky mountains can be made remunerative.

The apple among fruits is as staple and universally demanded as beef among meats. The variety which has sold for the highest price in British markets is the Albemarle Pippin, which is successfully grown to its greatest perfection in the state of Virginia. This variety has at times netted the growers \$7 a barrel in the orchards. It is a remarkably fine keeper, of delicious flavor and beautiful coloring. The profits of intelligent horticulture along the Atlantic seaboard cannot well be overestimated. The success in foreign marts of the Pacific states fruit growers and shippers, laboring under the disadvantage of a rail carriage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, should stimulate all horticulturists this side of the Rocky mountains to further secure sales for their products in Europe.

Fall Sowing of Clover.

Fall sowing of clover should be practiced where spring seeding failed, otherwise the crop rotation will be thrown out of joint, the supply of hay and pasture cut short next year and soil fertility may be lost through leaving the ground bare. If the work is well done at the proper time a good catch of clover and grass seed may be secured.

Burn the stubble to destroy all rubbish that would interfere with the perfect preparation of the seed bed.

Harrow repeatedly, with a disk or spading harrow, until the soil is thoroughly loosened to the depth of two or three inches.

Pulverize the soil very finely with a fine tooth harrow.

As soon as the soil becomes thoroughly moistened sow the clover seed, harrow it in lightly and heavily roll the ground. The timothy or other grass seed may be sown at the same time or later. Of course the soil must be rich to obtain a permanently good stand.—American Agriculturist.

Homemade Pruning Saw.

In many cases amateur fruit growers do not care to go to the expense of a regular pruning saw for use among the higher branches of fruit trees. A handy saw can be easily made out of any old saw blade. It should be sharpened and a hole drilled in each end. Then get a



PRUNING SAW FOR AMATEURS. long hickory or white oak pole, as shown in the cut, from American Gardening, bend its top over, put a wire nail through both ends of the saw. The natural spring of the pole will keep the saw at a firm tension. It will be found very handy for cutting off the high limbs both of fruit and ornamental trees.

Grasses on Prairie Soil.

The statement is often made that the tame grasses and clovers will not do as well on the rich prairie soil as on the heavier soils of the eastern states. We hear farmers say that the reason they do not sow grasses is because they will not grow. There is no soil better adapted to grass culture than one that has been made by grass. But, as in everything else, one must know how to treat his grass crop to make it succeed. The crops obtained from new land for the first dozen years are so abundant and the yields are so great compared with the amount of labor that the farmer must bestow upon his field to obtain them that he often forgets that there may still be some things that require care to produce. Tame grasses will grow in any of the prairie states, but they must be given as much care and cultivation in Nebraska as they receive in New York, according to a high authority as Jared G. Smith.

Rock Phosphates.

Rock phosphates are known under several different names which generally designate the local

CHILDREN'S DRESS.

SIMPLE ENGLISH MODELS—ELABORATE NEW YORK STYLES.

Shorter Frocks and Socks, With Colored Shoes For Tiny Children—Useful Knockabout Frocks—Dressy Gowns For Older Girls—Common Sense Petticoat.

This season mothers have adopted here the fashions prevailing abroad for very little children of short, full frocks, with socks in place of long stockings. Along with the socks come shoes of different colors, which must be selected to match the socks or the frock, or both. Small children are now provided with an ample store of simple frocks made af-



THE ACME OF SIMPLICITY.

ter the much prized English overalls or pinafores. For summer wear these simple affairs are made in holland, twill and other good washing material; also of washing silks.

A useful and knockabout frock suited to a child between 3 and 6 years of age is made like a simple smock, with the top part, back and front set in a multitude of very small tucks, from which the rest of the material falls in unrestrained folds. The hem is prettily finished with two tucks, below which fall two narrow frills of the linen. The sleeves are made in one large puff, with a deep cuff of tucks and a gathered frill of the material at the wrist. The neck is also finished with a tiny plaiting of the same. The design is made to fasten all down the back with small pearl buttons and buttonholes.

A frock adapted to a little girl between 7 and 10 years of age, and the acme of simplicity, is cut with a slightly gathered back and front, the fullness just being sufficient to redeem it from scantiness, falling from a plain yoke and joined with a narrow piping. The neck is finished with a turnover collar, and the sleeves are of the bishop pattern put into a narrow cuff. The waist is encircled with a sash 9 inches wide and 2½ yards long. The skirt is redeemed from too much plainness by three tucks placed at intervals of about 3 inches.

In decided contrast with these simple designs are the dresses worn by New York girls of from 9 to 15, which copy largely the styles for adults. The blouses of cambric and skirts of serge, so popular among their mothers, are worn by the older children. Banded waists are not only fashionable, but there is a childish empire style that is becoming to some.

The petticoat ought to be an object of attention, especially in the school outfit. Usually the plan is a bodice, with skirt separate, with numerous buttons and buttonholes. With romping youngsters this style is often troublesome—buttons are dropping off and the children are, so to speak, always "coming to pieces." These annoyances are overcome in the combination garment, which provides waist and skirt in one. A durable, neat and comfortable garment is in princess style, the back having the extra fullness let in at the waist. It is made to open in front, and this will be found a very convenient method, for any but quite little children, who are dressed and undressed regularly by the nurse, garments fastening at the back are always a difficulty.

This pattern is made without any fullness in the body, which is high in the



BODICE AND PETTICOAT.

neck. The skirt of the petticoat is gored to give it the required width and ought to be made to come within two inches of the dress skirt.

Trimming for school underwear ought not to be elaborate, but just sufficient to relieve the garment of unsightly plainness. As to materials, the model described may be carried out in almost anything, and some mothers have their particular pet fancies as regards petticoat fabrics.

THE FAN OF FASHION.

The Empire Style Continues Its Sway—A Novelty In Feather Fans.

The empire size and style decidedly continues its sway, and is, in its shortness of build and small semicircular proportions, convenient to handle and to pack away. There is, therefore, in fact, less necessity for the extra "traveling fan." The very small fan, however,

still bestows itself conveniently into the handbag, and if its breezes be small, so, as a rule, is its price. In paper coverings of Japanese manufacture and design one finds it from 5 cents to 25 cents, and in less perishable form, with plain colored cloth, without decoration, at 35 cents; stamped in flower designs at 65 cents, and again, hand painted, at \$1.

Of the larger size, claiming no special period as its own, one finds a large assortment of pretty Japanese fans; the wooden sticks are largely stained to match the predominating color of the background or painting of the upper portion of the fan. A lacing of cord on the outer sides of the fan is by no means a novel but a very pretty addition. The price of a well made Japanese fan is \$1, although one can purchase one at half and even quarter that price, of good quality and pretty appearance. Another dainty make of fan is thin gauze covering. Spangles are much used in the ornamentation of fans.

Paintings on the gauze, of odd shaped medallion pictures of the empire period with spangles outlining the picture, are very dainty; price, \$10.50. Tortoise shell sticks are used in the mounting of some white fans with very striking effects. Among the more elegant and expensive fans one again finds the painting of the empire date mounted with white ivory or highly polished pearl sticks; the price is \$35. One with inlaid border of gold on the pearl, quite large in size and very exquisite as to painting, is \$50. Lacquer fans are, as a rule, conspicuously absent, according to *Vogue*, authority for the foregoing.

A new make of fan numbered among recent importations and likely to prove popular during the winter season for dress occasions is composed of ostrich feathers. The novelty introduced consists in a triple tip peeping over the top at intervals and adding decidedly to the general effect.

Lobster Mince.

This is a delicious dish and one much appreciated by English gourmets at lunch and supper. Two lobsters (boiled), a good sized cucumber, a quarter of a pound of butter, a teacupful of milk, a glass of white wine, a pinch of mace, pepper and salt to taste, a teaspoonful of chopped scalded parsley are the required ingredients. Cut the cucumber in halves and boil until rather soft. When done, remove from the water and put aside till cold, then peel carefully and cut into dice. Now remove all the meat from the lobster and cut it up into small pieces, taking out also all the soft eatable parts and the coral. Then put the milk into a lined sauceron with the butter, mace and parsley. When this is quite melted, add the whole of the lobster, stirring it until it is thoroughly incorporated. Let it simmer for about five minutes, when throw in the cucumber seasoning and add the white wine just before serving. The dish into which the mince is poured should be very hot. It should be eaten with brown bread and butter and garnished with mustard and cress and rings of hard boiled eggs.

A Doll Cushion.

Have you packed hurriedly for a short journey and do you find yourself minus the missing button or hook? Then hero is a friend in need all ready to supply your wants. Please notice our desirable doll holds in her petticoats black cotton and white, needles, pins of all sizes, and even includes a safety! Not much description is required—a halfpenny



A DOLL CUSHION.

doll two inches long, scrap of flannel, white ribbon, lace and a quarter of a yard of colored ribbon; cut two pieces of flannel 4½ inches by 2½ inches, "pink" out the edges, make a plait at the top and fasten round the doll's waist. Take the white ribbon 5 inches by 3 inches, trim it in any way with lace to imitate an infant's robe, leave about 3 inches of lace at the top, make one box plait at the end of ribbon and fix it to the doll; fold the lace about its body, tie the colored ribbon round as a sash, making the ends at the back into a loop for hanging on the looking glass.

ON THE SPANISH MAIN.

The Ancient Cruising Ground of Wicked Buccaneers.

[Special Correspondence.]

PUERTO CABELO, Const. of Venezuela, Aug. 1.—Venezuela and its present relations with the powers have of course been nearly "done to death," but there is one long episode in the history of this country which has been overlooked. I refer to the buccaneering times, when richly laden Spanish galleons swept the coast and eager French and English men pursued them as lawful prey. This whole stretch of coast from the island of Trinidad to the isthmus of Panama was then known as the Spanish main, the home of the Spaniards who had made their settlements all along the south shores of the Caribbean sea.

Only yesterday I was looking at an old house, said to date from the times of the "great English pirate, Drake," as the Spaniards called him. It stands on one of the principal streets of Puerto Cabello, is well preserved and even in fine condition. And off this excellent harbor (which is called the Port of the Hair—cabello—because a ship would not go adrift if moored by a hair) there is an old stone fort, also dating from those troublous times of pirates and buccaneers. Both house and fort have an interesting history, and particularly the fort, for it is directly off this stone fortress, right out to sea, that, tradition states, lie the remains of Sir Francis Drake, the original buccaneer by royal favor. At least there he was swung over the side of his ship in the year 1586—all there was of him—in a leaden coffin and sunk to the bottom of the sea. "Down went Sir Francis to the bottom of the sea," and it was on that same disastrous voyage, off the island of Puerto Rico, that his knighted compatriot, Sir John Hawkins, had been disposed of in like manner.

This was the last of them, but not of their class, for the buccaneers continued to wage war upon Spanish shipping 100 years after that. It was in 1583, or a year before Shakespeare was born, that Hawkins made a most profitable voyage to and from the coast of Africa, bringing to the West Indies a cargo of slaves. He was the great original slaver, as his friend Drake was the royal freebooter. When Hawkins couldn't sell his slaves and make a good round profit, he bombarded the cities of the Spaniards and sacked them afterward, and Drake did the same. At first the enemies of Spain were fished out as privateers or letters of marque, with permission from their respective governments to prey upon the commerce of their common enemy. But finally, as Spain's commercial star sank toward the horizon, the privateers and their successors found it more profitable to engage in indiscriminate plundering, and then they were regarded as pirates and hanged accordingly whenever caught. The only difference between a privateer and a common pirate was that the former had the sanction of his government and the latter went without, and so became common prey.

The buccaneers held a position sort of half way between the two, being not so bloodthirsty in general as the pirates

railroad up Mount Washington. The views along the route are glorious, and the air grows cooler as the ascent is made. But it is by no means cool along the coast, and tomorrow I shall board a steamer for the United States and take the straightaway sail of six days' voyaging across the Caribbean sea, the gulf stream and the intervening ocean to New York.

O. A. FURBER.

FRUIT FOR WINTER USE.

A Method of Canning Described In Good Housekeeping.

There are two distinct methods of preparing fruit for winter use—canning and preserving. Both have their advocates and merits. A knowledge of each is necessary where much fruit is to be prepared, as some fruits are best canned and others best preserved. Old housekeepers who are used to preparing fruits "pound for pound" look sometimes with disfavor upon the newer method of canning, which requires less sugar and more cooking and keeps the fruit more nearly in its natural shape. Perfect jars must be used, both for canning and preserving, and great care must be taken in sealing them so that they are perfectly airtight. The fruit must be of the best, the syrup of right proportions and boiling hot and the jars filled to the brim.

To can fruit, pack it in jars. Make a syrup of sugar to a quart jar of quinces, 10 ounces; peaches, 6 ounces; Bartlett pears, 6 ounces; small, sour pears, whole, 8 ounces; pineapples, 8 ounces; crabapples, 8 ounces; plums, 8 ounces.

First jars with wide necks are convenient to use, as a pint of fruit is usually enough for one serving in a small family. If the syrup gives out, use boiling water to fill the jars, so that all air may be excluded. Canned fruit should be opened in an hour or more before serving, so that the air may penetrate it. In addition to the foregoing *Good Housekeeping* gives the following useful rules for quantities and time:

The amount of sugar to a quart jar of quinces, 10 ounces; peaches, 6 ounces; Bartlett pears, 6 ounces; small, sour pears, whole, 8 ounces; pineapples, 8 ounces; crabapples, 8 ounces; plums, 8 ounces.

Use one cupful of water to each quart of small, juicy fruit, and two cupfuls of water for large fruit. Make a little extra syrup with which to fill up the jars. Boil plums 12 minutes; Bartlett pears (halves), 20 minutes; small pears (whole), 30; peaches (halves), 10; peaches (whole), 20; pineapples (sliced), 15; crabapples (whole), 25.

Bicycle Costumes.

The *New York Sun* says: So far from being immodest, the special bicycle costumes of which the so general use of the wheel by women has caused the fashioning are both modest and suitable. They are also becoming. Moreover, they are tending to a change in the outdoor dress of women which is altogether desirable. The bicycle is producing a dress reform demanded by good sense which otherwise would have been long delayed. Women are learning the convenience of shortened skirts for wear outdoors and in business occupations. They are getting accustomed to them, and the novelty which once attracted unwelcome attention to such a costume has passed away. Women have discovered, too, that the dress can be made very becoming, more especially to young and graceful figures. Pretty girls in pretty bicycle costumes are wonderfully pretty to look upon as they stand by their wheels or walk about in the intervals of rest from riding.

Neither is there anything in their appearance which indicates that they are suffering from the physical ills attributed to the use of the bicycle by writers at a loss for something to say that will attract attention. They look strong, hearty and vigorous and seem all the better for the exercise. They have acquired a new freedom of movement which is graceful in its naturalness. Nothing in recent times has done more for the desirable advancement of women than the bicycle.

One Day at a Time.

"Live one day at a time, my dear," said an elderly woman to a younger one recently. "Don't wrinkle your forehead today over tomorrow's cares. Nothing is so bad, or so good either, as we anticipate, and tomorrow's burden may not be one when tomorrow is today. I lived over two-thirds of my life before I discovered this secret, and I am growing younger every month in its use. There is always time and strength for today's duties and cares. It is the piling and borrowing, the crossing of bridges before they are reached that kills."—*New York Times*.

A time will come when beer wagons, milk wagons and heavy hauling wagons will be propelled by mechanical motive power. Then they can have broad tires of rubber or something better. All streets can be paved with asphalt. It is the pounding of horses' feet that now wears out the streets. In that blessed day nervous people who are forced to live in cities will get a rest.

STYLE IN FURNITURE

THE BIZARRE IS NOW IN THE ASCENDANT.

Modern Production Represents the Whole Gamut of Fashion Both Past and Present—Better Quality of Work Is Demanded—The Popular French Style.

The furniture manufacturers of today are constantly faced with the problem, "What style is most in favor?" This question just now is difficult to answer. There never was a time, perhaps, when, with regard to furnishing, the bizarre was more in the ascendant. The lover of variety need be no longer restrained by set notions. Indeed, the less "set" and further removed from any known style the greater the appreciation at command from a large section of society. But those who recognize that "fads" are but the fancies of the hour sensibly fall back on the recognized epochs.

The custom that now prevails of having several armchairs of different patterns in the drawing rooms and parlors of our homes has made great demand on



MODERN DESIGNS.

the manufacturers' tact and originality. Never before have there been so many different designs in this line of furniture in vogue as at the present time. It is almost impossible to cite a style or period of art that is not in some way represented by modern production. It would seem as if the whole gamut of fashion, both past and present, had been experimented upon by the persevering manufacturer. It is refreshing to note that among first class housefurnishers there is a demand for better quality of work than has been requested for some years past. For some considerable time furniture designed on the lines of historic styles has given place to creations in which quaintness has been the leading characteristic, and in which many of the traditions have received but little consideration. A little novelty is a good thing, but it should be introduced judiciously. An overdoing of any good thing kills it. It is refreshing to find occasionally a manufacturer that realizes this fact and holds to good epochs in spite of the caprices of Dame Fashion.

The French style has always been popular with the public, and no doubt always will be, but there is a notable



STYLES IN CHAIRS.

Improvement in the character of the designs of the present day over those of 20 years ago. There is more grace, to begin with. More care is used in the character of the outlines, and good construction is the first consideration—no more "glued on" ornaments of impossible form and construction, and, as a matter of course, results are much more satisfactory both to the manufacturer and buyer. Decorator and Furnisher, the authority quoted, illustrates a number of popular and artistic styles.

Table Decorations.

At a rose dinner the table was ornamented with a low pyramid of red roses in the center; sprays of the same flowers were scattered carelessly over the table. For the last course a rosebush was brought around and each guest took a rosebush, which proved to be formed of very palatable ices and creams. Soft tulle loosely thrown over some contrasting color of silk or satin often forms the mat for the center of a table. Green tulle over pale satin, the edge outlined with delicate ferns and a tall cut glass vase in the center filled with white sweet peas and ferns, looks very dainty and refreshing.

Household Brevities.

Elder down comforts are apt to lose their lightness after considerable use. To restore them beat well with a rattan beater and hang them on the line a few hours in a strong wind.

Ripe tomatoes will remove almost any kind of stain from the hands, and they can also be used to great advantage on white cloth, removing ink spots as well as many others.

In making green apple sauce pit a few dates, cut them into quarters and add them to the sauce just before removing from the fire. They will be a great improvement to the sauce.

When ordering meats, remember that beef, when boiled, loses a pound of weight in every 4, and when roasted 18 ounces. Mutton loses more than beef. This should be thought of where much meat is used.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSE & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES OF DAILY.
One month..... 25 | Three months..... 75
Six months..... \$1 50 | One year..... \$3 00

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

President.
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

Vice President.
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

Congress.
W. LARUE THOMAS,
of Mason.

"The increase of \$70,000,000 in exports of manufactured goods since the repeal of the McKinley bill," says the New York World, "is one of the things that is the matter with Hanna, and also with the tariff logic of Hanna's principal."

It can no longer be denied that Mr. Bryan's campaign is producing an effect. While the employes of a bank at Ripley, O., were watching the Bryan parade, the gang of thieves that has followed the Bryan party for several days, and had doubtless thoroughly inhibited Mr. Bryan's idea that a banker is a public enemy, slipped into the bank and stole a lot of money.—Courier-Journal.

And the once great and only Courier-Journal has fallen so low as to resort to each twaddle!

HON. BEN BUTTERWORTH, a Republican of national reputation, in an interview at Cincinnati this week, paid this tribute to the Democratic standard-bearer: "Bryan is built of too bold outlines mentally and physically to make anything but a good President if he should be elected." It would be better for the country if all Republicans would follow Mr. Butterworth's example, instead of denouncing Mr. Bryan as an anarchist, communist and such.

THE CRIME OF 1873.

Ingersoll nominated Blaine at Cincinnati and is considered a King-beer among Republicans. Hear what he says of the crime of 1873:

For my part I do not ask any interference on the part of the government except to undo the wrong it has done. I do not ask that money be made out of nothing. I do not ask for prosperity born of paper. But I do ask for the remonetization of silver. *Silver was demonetized by fraud. It was an imposition upon every silver coin; a fraud upon every honest debtor in the United States. It assassinated labor. It was done in the interest of avarice and greed, and should be undone by honest men.*

INGALLS ON THE HARD TIMES.
Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, was recently asked by a correspondent of the New York Mail and Express for his opinion as to the cause of the hard times which this country experienced in 1893 and 1894. His reply was: "The contraction of the circulating medium of all the great nations by the destruction of the money functions of silver is, to my mind, the chief cause." In reply to another question he said, "President Cleveland coerced a reluctant Congress into the stoppage of the coining of the silver and left our industries paralyzed." In this connection it is well to bear in mind that Mr. Ingalls is one of the leading Republicans of the land.

LANE'S TEN POINTS.
C. D. Lane, of California, is one of the biggest owners of gold mines in the country. At the same time he is one of the warmest advocates of free coinage in the land, and here is why he favors the remonetization of silver:

I favor silver restoration because:

1. While my gold has double purchasing power, outside of mining I can not invest it anywhere except upon a falling market.

2. Under present conditions production gives no reward to producers.

3. With no profit to production, producers can give no wages to labor, and the country is filling up dangerously fast with idle men.

4. Because with every man driven to enforced idleness, protection to capital grows less.

5. Enforced idleness breeds hatred of the suffering masses against the few who have means.

6. Because the working men of America are brought into unjust competition with the laborers of silver countries.

7. Because the whole continent south of us needs vitalizing with American brains, muscle and such vast amounts of money that no mines can supply it rapidly enough.

8. Because through the growing poverty of the humbler producers, like the farmers, the morals of the country are becoming tainted, and crimes are increasing alarmingly.

9. Because I believe the Almighty made no mistake when he placed silver in the hills.

10. Because I love my country and believe I would do better myself if my fellowmen could be made prosperous, which they are not now.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Duley & Baldwin.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.

Colonel Thomas Captures the Hearts of Catlettsburg's Citizens—Complimented On Every Hand.

Col. W. LaRue Thomas spoke to a crowded house at Catlettsburg Wednesday, and here is the Democrat's account of the meeting: "At 7 o'clock, Attorney J. J. Montague called the assemblage to order. He stated the object of the meeting, and in a few well-chosen words introduced the next Congressman from this district. Hon. Warren LaRue Thomas.

"When that distinguished gentleman came forward he was greeted with a storm of applause. Mr. Thomas announced that he could only say a few words, as he was due at Ashland at about 8:30. But for over one hour he poured hot shot into the enemy's ranks, and his telling hits, made in all simplicity and kindness, were received with vigorous applause.

"In the short time allotted, he gave a brief, but convincing, account of the improper and high-handed manner in which silver has been stricken down as one of our prime redemption monies, and if there were any doubt before, among the voters, as to Mr. Thomas' financial views, they were dispelled as he became more and more enthusiastic over the subject at hand. If there ever was a true champion for the silver cause and the laboring man's happiness, LaRue Thomas is that man.

"The speaker poured out no tirades of abuse at those who differ from the rank and file of Democracy, and put to shame the unprincipled, mud-slinging tactics resorted to by so many gold bug speakers. "Mr. Thomas has a commanding appearance, a fine physique, and a powerful voice. He is every inch a speaker, and while not making any pretensions at oratory, yet his plain and home-like arguments strike conviction to the hearts and minds of his hearers.

"Much to the regret of his auditors he was compelled to cut the address short, and, when he concluded, was grasped in a friendly handshake by many a horny-handed son of toil, and was bade adieu with round after round of applause."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Hon. Jay H. Northup, of Louisa, Ky., formerly with the C. and O. railroad, now mining coal, is at the Gibson. Mr. Northup is a gold bolting Democrat, and will vote for the

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

without reservation, pledged to support Mr. Bryan, if both are elected, in carrying out the promises of the party. No man can say LaRue Thomas has ever proven false to his word. Every Democrat should support him."

Covington Commonwealth: "Hon. W. LaRue Thomas, the Democratic Congressional standard bearer in the Ninth district, is showing greater ability as a public speaker than he was supposed, by his opposers, to possess."

Flemingsburg Times-Democrat: "In the person of W. LaRue Thomas the Democrats of the Ninth Congressional district have put forward a man for Congress who is capable, earnest, zealous and a firm supporter of true blue Democracy, and who stands squarely on the Chicago platform. A vote for Thomas will be a vote for the true principles of government as propounded by the fathers of our country, and a vote for America to rule America without waiting for the consent of any other country."

Sharpsburg World: "Mr. Thomas is a Democrat, and a gentleman who is quite popular wherever he is known, and his election should not be for one moment placed in the list of doubtful events. The nomination of Mr. Thomas over so



Ventriloquist Hanes: "You will observe, ladies and gentlemen, that the little figures speak exactly as I direct." —St. Louis Republic.

third party ticket if there is any, but he says Colonel LaRue Thomas, the Democratic nominee for Congress in his, the Ninth district, will defeat Judge Pugh, the Republican nominee, who carried the district two years ago by 700."

Catlettsburg Democrats organized a club this week with about 200 members.

Speaking of the recent joint debate at Cynthiana, Col. Craddock says: "Mr. Pugh, as he came up on our train that evening, looked much wearied, showing that he had been perspiring freely. Col. Thomas did not come up until next day. He looked serene and spoke of having good hopes of Democratic success."

Carlisle Mercury: "In presenting the name of W. LaRue Thomas for Congress the Democrats of this district have done the proper thing. He is a gentleman of the old school, an able man, a leader in whatever he has entered, and a Democrat without blemish. He is one of the warmest supporters of Bryan and Sewall, and stands upon the Chicago platform

many able Democrats shows the strength of the man and the high esteem in which he is held by the Democrats of the district. Let every Democrat come to the front and victory will be ours."

Exchange: "W. LaRue Thomas never held or asked for political office before. Now we shall see what those people who are constantly talking about chronic office-seekers will do. His opponent, through the influence of his father-in-law, has monopolized every office in his county and district, or dictated who should fill them."

Sure to Win.
The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently cures. It is the one true blood purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact, and merit wins.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate, cure indigestion, headache.

Rev. F. M. Tindler, of Mayslick, will assist in protracted meeting at the Christian Church in Flemingsburg, beginning Monday, September 14th.

The Newest and Best

Awaits your inspection and approval. Goods arriving daily, with fashion's stamp on every piece.

DRESS GOODS.—No color predominates. Black holds its own. Greens, blues, purples and browns march side by side. But one thing's assured—never before has such stylish, sightly material been found in the 50c. rank. The manufacturers know the lightness of our purse this fall and have given us beauti'ul gown stuffs for one-half dollar. May we show them to you?

LININGS.—It pays to buy the best. If they cost a cent or two more than the trashy, jobby sorts, they have extra wear and worth, and isn't that what you want? There is not lining department in this section better equipped than ours, with everything that goes into the first-class make-up of a dress or any garment. We don't handle trashy linings. We buy the best, and always avail of anything new in dress findings that promises added satisfaction to our patrons. If we haven't what you want, we are glad to order it. The lining section is our special study. Don't buy trashy linings; it's the poorest kind of economy.

TRIMMINGS.—Velvets never lose their fall and winter prestige. There's nothing prettier for the Bolero jackets fashion foreshadows. We have a complete line of colors. Prices start at 1.00 a yard. Narrow braids and galloons also claim attention. Nothing gives a daintier finish, and the price is so small the lightest purse can compass it.

NOTION LOTS.—Best all silk fancy frill Garter Elastic per yard, 25c. Silk Drapery fringe, all colors, fancy heading, per yard, 10c. Children's Hose Supporters, extra quality, per pair, 15c. Feder's Brush Protector, best skirt binding in the market, per yard, 9c.

D. HUNT & SON.



The Best Dollar

LASTS LONGEST, AND WE GIVE THE BEST DOLLAR'S WORTH

OUR CHINA AND QUEENSWARE

Are guaranteed to be precisely as represented; the dollars paid for it last because the goods last. We are making special drives on Chamber Sets this week. Call in.

C. D. RUSSELL & CO., "The Chinamen."

THE CAMPAIGN.

Meeting at Limestone School House Next Monday Night—Lawrence Creek Democrats to Organize September 12th.

A meeting will be held on Monday evening, September 7th, at 7 o'clock, to organize a Bryan Free Silver Club at the school house near first toll gate on Flemingsburg turnpike. Good speakers will be on hand. Let the people turn out and give a helping hand.

We are asked to announce that L. W. Galbraith, friend of the people, and Editor Thomas A. Davis, gold-bug McKinleyite, will discuss the money question at the new school house on Bull Creek Wednesday evening, September 9th, at 7 o'clock.

The Democrats of Lawrence Creek will meet at the school house near Moransburg Saturday night, September 12th, to organize a Bryan club. Messrs. Geo. W. Sulser and John L. Chamberlain will speak. The public invited.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Tanglewood school house Thursday night by the Democrats of that section. The house was crowded. Mr. Thomas Slattery was the speaker and was frequently applauded. A Bryan club was organized with sixty members. "Squire" S. M. Woodward is President, and Mr. J. S. Woodward Secretary.

A Bryan campaign club will be organized to-night at 7:30 o'clock at the Masonic Hall in Lewisburg. All who are interested are invited to be present. Remember there is no initiation fee, no dues, no signs, no grips or passwords. Bring out your friends who intend to vote for Bryan. Several good speakers have been engaged. Music by the Lewisburg String Band.

Maysville's Bad Playing Lost the Game. [Special to BULLETIN.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., September 4th, 1896.—Maysville 1, Lexington 3. Hits, Maysville 4, Lexington 8. Errors, Maysville 7, Lexington 1. Batteries, Shanks and Kellner, Conover and Schable.

Shepherd will pitch Saturday's game. B. T. C.

ALL the novelties in early fall millinery at Mrs. M. Archdeacon's.

EVENING services in the First Presbyterian Church will be resumed to-morrow and public worship conducted by the pastor may be expected both morning and evening. Church services at 9:30. Mission Sabbath school in the German Church at 2:30 p.m. Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p.m.

Mr. H. A. CALVERT, of Washington, Ind., has been visiting his old Kentucky home at Tuckahoe the past week. He says politics is red hot in Indiana, and that many Republicans are going over to the free silver ranks. He does not know of a Democrat in his city or county for the gold standard, *not one*. They have several very large Bryan and Sewall clubs at Washington, and the Democrats will carry the county by a large majority, and he says, from all he can learn from traveling men, Indiana will go overwhelmingly for Bryan and Sewall, some say 50,000 to 60,000.

ENQUIRER: "J. F. Pogue, the lawyer who is largely interested in one of the big distilleries at Maysville, Ky., was on 'Change this week consulting leading distillers concerning a new move that he is working upon concerning the production of Bourbon whisky. Mr. Pogue was one of the organizers of the plan to shut down all of the distillers in Kentucky for eighteen months. His latest idea is to secure the consent of the distillers who have agreed to carry out the first proposition to produce only a stated amount in the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. Some letters that he had received favored the plan and others were decidedly opposed to it."

WANTED.

WANTED—To loan on improved real estate \$1,000 for 5½ years at guaranteed net cost of only \$10, or for 10 years at \$105, and other sums to proportion. A. E. COLE & SON.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three desirable rooms centrally located. Apply at No. 27 West Second street.

FOR RENT—The house and shop at Tuckahoe, Ky. Is the best stand in the country for a good smith and wood-workman. Call on or address J. J. HAGGERTY, Tuckahoe, Ky. 121f

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A second-hand baby buggy. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—Guaranteed per cent, bonus, running 10 years or less; coupons payable so annually at First National Bank of Maysville, Ky. A. E. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House and lot for \$1 a bargain. Easy terms. Apply to FRANK DEVINE, 9-dth

Limestone Building Association!

FIFTEENTH SERIES

BOOKS NOW OPEN for subscription. It only costs 80 cents per share to start. Call on H. C. SHARP, Secretary, JAS. E. THRELKELD, Treasurer, or any of the Directors.

SPECIAL DRIVE IN BOYS' SUITS.

We recently made a big purchase of Children's Suits at prices to suit the times. They will be ready for your inspection Saturday morning, September 5. Prices range from \$1.25 to \$7.00 a Suit. At these prices they are fully 40 per cent. below their regular value. As you are about to start the boys to school, send them well clothed at merely a nominal price.

HECHINGER & CO.

OPENING RALLY.

The Y. M. C. A. Will Inaugurate an Important Feature of Its Work To-morrow Afternoon.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of our city, will commence an important part of its work in good earnest to-morrow afternoon, when the opening rally of the season will be held at the association hall in the Cox Building.

Short addresses on the purposes and work of the association will be made by the General Secretary, Mr. Canfield, and other interested citizens.

The singing will also form an enjoyable feature of the gathering, especially in view of the fact that fifty excellent hymn books, with music and board covers, have just been secured from Chicago, and will be used for the first time on this occasion.

The meeting will be open to all men, young or old,—and a full attendance is anticipated.

As heretofore announced to the public, through these columns, the present temporary quarters of the association were opened for use on Wednesday last; and since that time a number of our young men and some strangers as well have visited the association room and patronized the games and reading matter. Areharena seems to be the popular game at present, and has been in constant use every evening.

The Cincinnati Times-Star has been advised through the liberality of the local dealer, Mr. Warner, thus making six leading dailies now on file. One or two more daily publications are to be secured, and the list of reading matter, when completed, will also include from thirty to forty standard weeklies and monthlies. A number of excellent oak files have been ordered for the papers, and two oak tables for the games will be placed in the rooms the first of the week.

One valuable feature will be the daily weather map, which will be received each morning from the United States Weather Bureau at Cincinnati, and placed in a neat frame in the room.

Everything necessary will be secured to make the association quarters home-like and attractive, and all visitors will be welcomed.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

For Sale.

One hundred acres of land within eight miles of the city of Maysville, or will trade for city property. Apply to F. Devine, Market street.

Ewing Fair.

On above account the L. and N. R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Ewing on September 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, at 60 cents. Return limit September 13th.

PURE SPICES at Chenoweth's drug store.

BRYAN.

The Eloquent Democratic Nominee For President Coming.

He Will Speak in Maysville Tuesday Evening, September 15th.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan is coming.

The eloquent Democratic nominee for President will speak in Maysville Tuesday, September 15th.

And the people of this city and surrounding country will then have an opportunity to hear this brilliant orator without going to other points.

Mr. James W. Fitzgerald received a telegram last evening announcing Mr. Bryan's appointment for Maysville. It was from Mr. C. Burgess Taylor, Chairman of the County Campaign Committee, who went to Chicago a few days ago to try and arrange for a big meeting in Maysville during Mr. Bryan's coming visit to Kentucky.

The Democrats are jubilant over the announcement of Mr. Bryan's coming. That the distinguished nominee of their party will be greeted by an enormous crowd, is already assured.

Steps will be taken at once to secure a suitable place and make all arrangements for the meeting. The main thing will be to find a place to accommodate all who will want to hear Mr. Bryan. Three or four suggestions on this point have been made, but of course nothing has been agreed upon.

All details will be duly announced. In the mean time make your arrangements to come and hear the next President.

Free Pills.

Send your addresses to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by J. J. Wood, druggist.

Leap Year Party.

The beautiful home of Miss Alice Lally, near Millcreek, was the scene of a most delightful social gathering last Thursday evening. Miss Lally assisted by a number of her young lady friends gave a most charming and unique leap year party. Quite a number of the young lady's gentlemen friends from this city were in attendance. That all enjoyed themselves goes without saying. Each gentleman present was presented with a very dainty souvenir as a remembrance of the happy event.

New Restaurant.

Mr. George Diener will in a few days open a restaurant in his handsome new building on the east side of Market, where persons desiring a good meal can be accommodated at any hour.

MASSES at St. Patrick's Church Sunday at 7:30, 9 and 10:30 a. m. Vespers and benediction at the usual hour in the afternoon.

PROF. WALLER'S Preparatory School will re-open next Monday in the rooms on Sutton used last year. He offers a scholarship in Centre College and Central University as prizes this session.

The Maysville Cotton Mills started up this morning after being shut down for several weeks making necessary repairs. Everything will be gotten in shape and the mill will start off on full time Monday.

M. E. CHURCH.—To-morrow being the last Sabbath of this conference year and possibly the last opportunity of hearing Rev. W. G. Bradford you are cordially invited to be present. The services will be Sabbath school at 9:15, preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Epworth League services at 6:30 p. m.

New Fall Goods



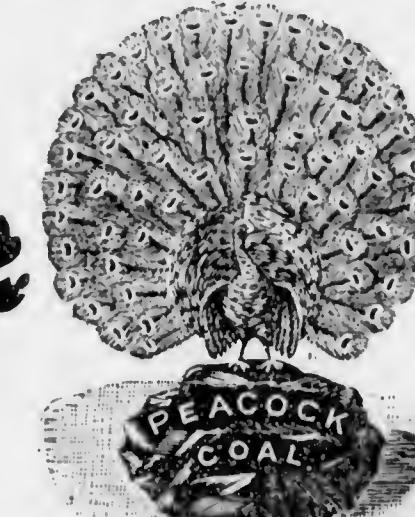
Are being received. We ask especial attention to some new and beautiful styles in All Wool Novelties at 40 and 50 cents.

New Black Goods in Plaids and Brocades at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00; new Percales in Black, Navy and Red Grounds, for Shirt Waists.

Twenty-five Light-weight Cloth Capes for early Fall, from \$2.00 to \$5.00.

Browning & Co.

WORMALD'S



This celebrated Coal has no superior as an all-round fuel. Why not buy the best fuel that gives the most heat at the least cost? Remember that we have the exclusive sale of this Coal in the Maysville market. Beware of inferior Coal sold under the name of Peacock; it is a fraud.

LEAVE ORDERS AT THE ELEVATOR, FOOT OF LIMESTONE STREET, OR AT OFFICE CORNER WALL AND THIRD STS.

WILLIAM WORMALD

GREAT UNDERSALE OF

SUMMER FOOTWEAR!

Men's Light Tan Russia Bals, former price.....	\$4.50, now \$3.00
Men's Chocolate Russia Bals, former price.....	5.00, now 3.50
Men's Tan and Red Russia Bals, former price.....	3.50, now 2.35
Men's Tan Russia Bals, former price.....	1.75, now 1.25
Boys' Red Russia Bals, former price.....	2.25, now 1.50
Boys' Chocolate Russia Bals, former price.....	2.00, now 1.40
Boys' Tan Russia Bals, former price.....	1.85, now 1.00
Boys' Red Russia Bals, former price.....	1.75, now 1.00
Youths' Tan Russia Bals, former price.....	1.75, now 1.00
Women's Tan and Chocolate Oxford Ties, former price.....	3.50, now 1.25

Misses and Children's Colored Shoes and Sandals at 25 per cent. off. You will find nothing but fresh goods in the above lots, and the newest styles, all high grades,

FOR CASH ONLY.

F. B. RANSON & CO.

PURE SPICES at Chenoweth's drug store.

NOTICE—Lee Porter will enamel your bicycle for \$1. Call on him on Wall street.

In January, 1900, the last spike in the great Russian railroad, 6,250 miles long, will be driven. It will then be possible to go "round the world in forty days," at a cost of \$40.

WOMEN who are weak and nervous, who have no appetite and cannot sleep, find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

White Kid

Strap Sandals!

J. HENRY PECOR.

THE POOR FARMER.

As He Was and as He Is--The Manner in Which the Agriculturist is Robbed.

STUPENDOUS DECLINE IN FARM PRODUCTS--HELP OFFERED BY THE BALLOT.

PERNICKY FINANCIAL POLICY.

Evils of Contraction--The Concentration of Wealth.

Rise and Fall of Gold.

The Effect of the Free Coinage of Silver--What Gold Monometalism Stands For.

BY JOHN H. BEADLE.

The accompanying illustrations are from the New York newspapers of a recent date. They are published to show how the American farmer is regarded in the gold stronghold of the country.

I will invite your attention to two pictures.

Twenty-five years ago the American farmer was a king. Poets sang about him. Orators praised him.

Edward Everett held up an ear of golden corn before his audience and eulogized the grower in such eloquent language as of a god-like being.

Truth. They were the salvation of the land. They were the hardy yeoman, the free and independent workers, and even such foreign visitors as De Tocqueville went out of their way to describe the happy condition of the landowning farmer in this country.

Washington gloried in being a farmer. Our greatest statesmen passed their vacations on their own farms, among their horses and cattle. They delighted in rural pleasures, and even such foreign visitors as De Tocqueville went out of their way to describe the happy condition of the landowning farmer in this country.

On one of all the rest comes a financial system which has added \$30 per cent to the value of money and depreciated the price of the farmer's products in like proportion, and at the least signs of a revolt on his part he is denounced as a traitor. It is assumed as a matter of course that Wall street would strive for a rise in stocks, that manufacturers should lobby for a higher tariff, that the Pacific Railway companies should evade payment of their debt. All other men can be judges. Puck. looked the fact posed of men and women to change. They were slow to believe that the grand old party could contain scholars.

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But there has been so great an increase in the production. Now, why should the farmer complain that prices go down as the size of the crop goes up? And how can you prove that elevating the condition of the farmer will elevate that of other laborers?

It is impossible to raise the agricultural class of any country without raising all the other classes who depend on labor for a living.

It is not absolutely impossible to press down the agricultural laborer and yet leave the city laborer unaffected, but it is very unlikely.

The farmer, however, does not complain that he gets less per pound or per bushel when the crop is big than when it is small. What he does complain of, and what he has a right to complain of,

whisker, but looks like a wisp of weather beaten hay.

This is the farmer of today as the people of the cities are taught to consider him.

And why this change? It is because he has been systematically robbed for 30

years and has submitted to the robbery and suffered more of it. He is despised because he has consented to his own degradation.

His very virtues have been made the means of his degradation. The farmers, and especially the men who till their own acres are our great conservative class. They dread revolution. They love their country with an impassioned ardor born of close contact with the soil

—an ardent patriotism which some writers have thought impossible in men reared in cities.

Naturally, therefore, the northern farmers stood by their government in the great civil war.

The Republic was in power and required an immense prestige

by the successful issue of the conflict.

Naturally, therefore, the great majority of farmers could all good things to that party. They could not believe that the party of Lincoln and Sumner and other friends of humanity would do aught of injustice.

The Robbery.

The war tariff was prolonged in time of peace despite solemn promises to the contrary. Emulsions of land and hundreds of millions of dollars were given to great corporations. Credit Mobilier, the Indian ring, the whisky ring, the star route ring and scores of others followed in rapid succession, but though the farmers murmured they did not revolt. They overparties are com-

pletely subject to the grand old party.

Has the best any overproduction of

farmers? Every farmer knows that there is just now a great scarcity, almost a famine.

And yet fat hogs in the central region of the west are

selling at 3 cents a pound or less,

when but a few years ago they sold at 6.

Has there been any overproduction in milk cows?

The census will show you they are less numerous in proportion to population than they were,

and yet the price is going steadily down.

Is there an over-

production of land?

In two-thirds of the country east of Illinois you can today buy thousands of splendid farms at what they were assessed for in 1870, and in some of the finest parts of New York state they will sell you good farms at the assessment of 1860.

Farmers do not complain at reduced prices for products of which there has been a very great production, but the figures show a decline, though not so great, in articles of which there is an admitted scarcity and the general decline is very much greater than can be accounted for by the amount produced.

Starving Mice Plenty.

But as a matter of fact there is my overproduction? Have mankind more breadstuffs than they can eat and more cotton than they can wear and more wool and shoes than they want or more shoes than they need? Why, the largest wheat crop ever raised only amounted to three bushels per capita for the people of the civilized world, and, deducting seed and that made into whisky, little over two bushels per capita was left for bread. It has been repeatedly shown that the world's cotton crop is still \$3,000,000 bushels short of the world's consumptive demand. Our own agricultural

department has shown that the American people are eating considerably less wheat per capita than they did a few years ago, and if you will take the annual reports for 20 years and deduct that used for export and seed from the crop of each year and that fed to stock in late years you will find that 70,000,000 bushels are eaten only about the same amount of wheat flour that 55,000,000 people did. In Europe also it has been shown that nearly 100,000,000 people cannot afford to eat wheat bread. They are using cheap substitutes like rye and potatoes. Are we to suppose that they do that for

fun? Let me call your attention to some figures. In 1881 the farmers produced 416,481,000 bushels of oats and received therefor \$1,098,970; in 1883 they produced 414,262,000 bushels and received for it \$1,67,040,264. In 1889 they produced 751,515,000 bushels and received \$171,751,008, and so on down, the amount rising as the money received for it fell, till 1895, when they produced 824,443,537 bushels of oats and received therefor \$163,655,068. And the population has increased 70 per cent. In 1870 we produced 1,094,225,000 bushels of corn, worth \$601,889,080; in 1893 we produced 1,131,181,000 bushels, worth \$501,635,627, and in 1895 2,151,138,580 bushels, worth \$5,67,5,09,106.

Overproduction, you say, but divide the bushels by the population each year, and you will find that per capita the increase was quite small, and in such years as 1890 and 1894, when the crop was very short and the number of bushels per capita very much less than the average of several years ago, the price per bushel was still

the same.

The Decline in Value.

Since 1870 the production of hay in the United States has increased in almost exact parallelism with the increase of population, and yet the aver-

age value per ton has declined from \$13.82 to \$8.35. This last is the farm price as reported by the agricultural department for July; nevertheless, in New York city by retail at \$16 per ton, which is a beautiful illustration of how your city consumer "profited" by the loss of the farmer. Wheat is supposed to be an exception because our rivals in other countries are producing so much, and yet the figures are significant.

In 1881, for instance, 824,443,537 bushels were valued at \$436,880,427, and in 1895, 467,102,947 bushels at \$237,938,998. And yet the world has not as much wheat as it wants, and not much more than half as much as it would buy if it had the wherewithal to do so. There is evidently something the matter that cannot be explained by that handy word "overproduction."

Has there been any overproduction of

corn? Every farmer knows that there is just now a great scarcity, almost a famine.

And yet fat hogs in the central region of the west are

selling at 3 cents a pound or less,

when but a few years ago they sold at 6.

Has there been any over-

production of land?

In 1881 the price of land was

as follows:—

1870—\$17.50; 1875—\$15.50;

1880—\$14.00; 1885—\$12.50;

1890—\$11.50; 1895—\$10.50;

1898—\$9.50; 1900—\$8.50;

1902—\$8.00; 1903—\$7.50.

Truth. They were the salvation of the land. They were the hardy yeoman, the free and independent workers, and even such foreign visitors as De Tocqueville went out of their way to describe the happy condition of the landowning farmer in this country.

Washington gloried in being a farmer.

Our greatest statesmen passed their vacations on their own farms, among their horses and cattle.

They delighted in rural pleasures,

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It is not absolutely impossible to press down the agricultural laborer and yet leave the city laborer unaffected, but it is very unlikely.

The farmer, however, does not complain that he gets less per pound or per bushel when the crop is big than when it is small. What he does complain of, and what he has a right to complain of,

is that prices have fallen so fast that he gets very much less money for a very big crop than he formerly got for a small one. Thus the bounties of Providence are turned into curses and he is coming to look upon abundance as an affliction. Let me call your attention to some figures. In 1881 the farmers produced 416,481,000 bushels of oats and received therefor \$1,098,970; in 1883 they produced 414,262,000 bushels and received for it \$1,67,040,264. In 1889 they produced 751,515,000 bushels and received \$171,751,008, and so on down, the amount rising as the money received for it fell, till 1895, when they produced 824,443,537 bushels and received therefor \$163,655,068. And the population has increased 70 per cent. In 1870 we produced 1,094,225,000 bushels of corn, worth \$601,889,080; in 1893 we produced 1,131,181,000 bushels, worth \$501,635,627, and in 1895 2,151,138,580 bushels, worth \$5,67,5,09,106.

Overproduction, you say, but divide the bushels by the population each year, and you will find that per capita the increase was quite small, and in such years as 1890 and 1894, when the crop was very short and the number of bushels per capita very much less than the average of several years ago, the price per bushel was still

the same.

The Decline in Value.

If you want to realize what enormous losses American farmers have sustained because of the increased purchasing power of gold, look over the file of the gold paper before this becomes a political issue.

Enormous Losses to Agriculture.

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"Cut Down Expenses."

Battle Ax PLUG

A woman knows what a bargain really is. She knows better than a man. "BATTLE AX" is selected every time by wives who buy tobacco for their husbands. They select it because it is an honest bargain. It is the biggest in size, the smallest in price, and the best in quality. The 5 cent piece is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

PERSONAL.

—Miss Lizzie Cox and Mrs. Will Sutherland are visiting in Lexington.

—Miss Julia Carey, of Ripley, is visiting Miss Core Lowry of Plum street.

—Miss Ethel Stier has returned from a visit to Randville, Lewis County.

—Miss Anna Burne, of Covington, is the guest of Miss Mary O'Hare, of this city.

—Miss May Lynch has returned home after spending the summer in Georgetown.

—Miss Bettie McIlvain, of Lewisburg, is visiting Miss Maria Boyd, of Front street.

—Master Harold Naden of Higginsport, O., is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Martin Crewell.

Miss Elizabeth Key, of Washington, has been the guest of Mrs. Ed. Geisel, of Fourth street.

—Mr. Robert E. Lee has returned to Cincinnati after a weeks visit to relatives at Lewisburg.

—Miss Esther Hutchins returned home Thursday evening after a pleasant stay at Chantana.

—Mrs. A. E. Rankins and Mrs. W. J. Rankins, of Augusta, are visiting relatives in the county.

—Miss Bessie Carr has gone to spend several weeks with her sister, Mrs. C. E. Horrocks, of Ashland.

—Mrs. J. J. Caden, of Georgetown, has returned after a pleasant visit to the family of Mr. M. J. Lynch.

—Miss Josie Killpatrick has returned home from a pleasant visit to Misses Mary and Eva Robertson, of Mayslick.

—Mrs. John Kopp and children of Rome, O., have returned home after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Simon Crowell.

—Mrs. Frank Beckett and daughter, of New Orleans, and Miss Gladys Collings, of Lexington, are visiting Mrs. Martha Beckett, of Union street.

—Mrs. Charles O. Hoffman and daughter, Mrs. Bettie O. Winstanley, of Louisville, are the guests of the family of Mr. William Davis of West Second street.

—Mrs. C. D. Killpatrick, of Owingsville, and Mrs. J. Carpenter, of Georgetown, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Grant Killpatrick, of East Front street.

—Miss Elizabeth Jefferson, of Millersburg, and Misses Mayme Key, Lena Alexander, Margaret Cobb and Jean Brough, of this county, are the charming guests of Miss Alberta Caldwell, of Mayslick.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. James Wood.

City Taxes.

City taxes for 1896 are now due. Prompt payment will oblige the city.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD,
City Treasurer.

Office: Keith-Schroeder Harness Co.

THE POOR FARMER.

[CONTINUED FROM OPPOSITE PAGE.]

ton is more honest than a dollar which will buy 1 bushel of wheat and 8 pounds of cotton, then a dollar which will buy 4 bushels of wheat or 82 pounds of cotton will be twice as honest as the one we now have.

2. That there is not enough of both gold and silver to restore the prices of 1870-3 or of 1880-3.

A Real Gold Basis.

3. That in consequence of the much greater increase of population and production than of the metals, if there had been no demonetization, both gold and silver would have gained greatly in value since 1873. The villainy of monometallism lies in the fact that all the gain has been concentrated in gold. By way of general conclusion, I believe that monometallism for the world is impossible, and that Europe only maintains it on the condition that other nations do not. In fact, if it is to be maintained in this country and Europe, we must prepare for another shrinkage so great that the people will not endure it. There is a spirit abroad in the country now that is not very pleasant to think of, and if there is another turn of the screw—and there must be several turns before we get down to a real gold basis—it is much to be feared that there will be something like general bankruptcy and repudiation. Just consider this fact:

The national, state, provincial, municipal and railroad debts of the world, those debts which are funded and permanent, the interest only being paid, now amount to at least \$40,000,000,000, and the interest on it is over \$2,000,000,000 per year. IT NOW TAKES ALMOST EXACTLY TWICE AS MUCH CORN, WHEAT, BEEF, PORK, COTTON AND OTHER EXPORT PRODUCTS TO PAY THAT INTEREST AS IT DID WHEN THE DEBTS WERE CONTRACTED. DOES HONESTY REQUIRE THAT THE LABORING PRODUCERS OF THE WORLD SHOULD PAY 100 PER CENT MORE THAN WAS ORIGINALLY CONTRACTED FOR?

"Well, granting that many things have been done to the injury of the farmer, what can we do at this late day to remedy them?"

A Word of Counsel.

We can at least reverse the machine. We know what has hurt us, and we can put a stop to it. One man just now stands for all that has hurt the farmer.

William McKinley is the political incarnation of those enormous land grants and subsidies which made millionaires by the hundreds; of the war tariff in time of peace, which transferred \$12,000,000,000 in values from the west to the east and from the country to the great cities; of the national banking system, the demonetization of silver and the enormous increase in the power of gold; of Credit Mobilier and force bills, of vastly increased government expenditures and every extravagant scheme for building up great corporations. He represents it all and glories in representing it. He tells you with refreshing candor that if he can have his way you shall have a great deal more of that sort of thing. A vote for him is a vote to endorse it all and open the way to much greater advance in the same direction. A vote for him is a vote for gold monometallism and lower prices for farm produce.

William Jennings Bryan, on the other hand, stands for a restoration of the bimetalism of the constitution and against the things above mentioned. All other classes are striving to get more for what they sell, and why not you, the farmers? Railroad managers meet in high class in N. Y. World, claque to make profitable rates on freight; manufacturers do the same for their profit; brokers labor to advance stocks. All these vote and use the government to make money, and all denounce you farmers as no better than thieves for doing the same thing. Vote, as justice requires, to restore the old contract. Vote to help yourselves. Vote for Bryan, the money of the constitution and the uplifting of the agricultural interests.

With larger quarters and better facilities for serving you, I am now located at No. 113 and 115 West Second, opposite Washington Opera House, where I have a full line of Wall Paper, Paints, &c. To close out some Wall Paper I will sell at 10 to 20 cents; original price 50 cents.

"LAST OF THE SEASON."

BIG FOUR EXCURSION TO MACKINAC

VIA TOLEDO
AND D. AND C. STEAMER

CITY OF ALPENA.

THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 10th.....

Round Trip Rates From

CINCINNATI.....	\$5 00
DAYTON.....	5 00
SPRINGFIELD.....	4 00
BELLFONTE.....	4 00

Corresponding rates from intermediate stations. Tickets good returning ten days. Write nearest agent for full particulars, or address

E. O. MCCORMICK, Passenger Traffic Manager
or Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt. D. B. MARTIN.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be recommended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.



Pick.

16 to 1.

Sixteen ounces to the
pound and 4 pounds
Leaf Lard for 25 cts.,
at *

CUMMINS & REDMOND'S Sale of Privileges.

The following privileges for the Germantown Fair, to be held October 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1896, will be sold to the highest and best bidder, on

Saturday, Sept. 12

at 2 p. m.: Two Booths, Dining Hall, Stables, two Depositing Offices. The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bond required.

JOHN R. WALTON, Sec.

William McKinley is the political incarnation of those enormous land grants and subsidies which made millionaires by the hundreds; of the war tariff in time of peace, which transferred \$12,000,000,000 in values from the west to the east and from the country to the great cities; of the national banking system, the demonetization of silver and the enormous increase in the power of gold; of Credit Mobilier and force bills, of vastly increased government expenditures and every extravagant scheme for building up great corporations. He represents it all and glories in representing it. He tells you with refreshing candor that if he can have his way you shall have a great deal more of that sort of thing. A vote for him is a vote to endorse it all and open the way to much greater advance in the same direction. A vote for him is a vote for gold monometallism and lower prices for farm produce.

Commercial Advertiser.

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W. H. RYDER.

REMOVAL.

With larger quarters and better facilities for serving you, I am now located at No. 113 and 115 West Second, opposite Washington Opera House, where I have a full line of Wall Paper, Paints, &c. To close out some Wall Paper I will sell at 10 to 20 cents; original price 50 cents.

W. H. RYDER.

C. F. Zweigart & Co., DAILY MEAT MARKET.

SECOND AND SUTTON STREETS.

MILTON JOHNSON, Attorney at Law.

Court St., Maysville, Ky.

Prompt attention to Collections and legal matters.

W. P. DICKSON, Funeral Director and Embalmer,

GERMANTOWN, KY.

Carries a full line of Cloth and Varnished Work. Hacks furnished when desired. Special designs obtained direct from factory on ten hours notice.

MRS. MARY HICKEY, Bernard, Ky.

Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against the trust estate of Con. Guillfoyle are hereby notified that the undersigned will sit to receive claims against said estate, from September 4th to October 4th, 1896, C. H. PEARCE, JR., Assignee, Maysville, Ky., Sept. 4, 1896.

HAYESWOOD

FEMALE SEMINARY.

The fall term of this popular institution will open September 7th with a full corps of teachers. For catalogue or information apply to the Principal.

J. S. HAYES, Principal.

FOUND.

FOUND—Friday on Second near Limestone, a watch. Owner can get same by calling, proving property and paying for this notice.

5-31

L. H. Landman, M.D., Optician, 411 W. Ninth street, Cincinnati, O., will be at the Central Hotel, Maysville, Ky., on Thursday, Sept. 3d, returning every first Thursday of each month.

Glasses adjusted to all forms of defective vision at popular prices.

M. R. GILMORE.

GRANITE, MARBLE AND FREESTONE WORKS.

All Monumental work done in the best manner

Second Street, Above Opera House.